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15 Attorneys for Plaintiff
16 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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18 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
19 FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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21 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

No. CR 2:24-cr-00091-ODW

22 Plaintiff,

GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION TO
DEFENDANT'S EMERGENCY EX
PARTE MOTION FOR MEDICAL
FURLough

23 v.

24 ALEXANDER SMIRNOV,

25 Defendant.

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27
28 Defendant Alexander Smirnov (“Defendant”) filed a motion yesterday seeking a 30-day medical furlough or, alternatively, an order directing the United States Marshals Service (“USMS”) to transport him to San Francisco, California for a medical procedure on March 27, 2024, and for all medically required post-operative care through April 26, 2024. Defendant, however, presents a substantial flight risk, which justified his detention in the first place and counsels against his release here. Moreover, Defendant has access to necessary medical treatment through USMS and his current jail facility, the Santa Ana City Jail (or, “facility”), should he avail himself of it through the proper procedures and

1 channels, which he has not yet done. Lastly, it is impracticable and would pose a hardship
2 to USMS for USMS to transfer Defendant to San Francisco for medical treatment he
3 otherwise can receive nearby the facility where is presently detained. For those reasons,
4 the Court should deny Defendant's motion for temporary release.

5 Dated: March 12, 2024

6 Respectfully submitted,

7 DAVID C. WEISS
8 Special Counsel

9 LEO J. WISE
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13 /s/
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17 United States Department of Justice

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. BACKGROUND & ARGUMENT

On March 11, 2024, Defendant filed a motion seeking a “medical furlough” during which he would be released from custody for approximately 30 days, between March 27, 2024 and April 26, 2024. Specifically, Defendant seeks release for surgery with a doctor in San Francisco on March 27, 2024, and then to attend weekly post-operative care visits. Alternatively, if his furlough is denied, Defendant asks this Court to order USMS to transport him to his surgery on March 27 and his post-operative visits thereafter. The United States, through undersigned counsel, hereby opposes this motion.

Defendant is charged with making a false statement to law enforcement, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1001, and causing the creation of a false and fictitious record in a federal investigation, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1519. He is a dual United States/Israeli citizen who has claimed to have had numerous foreign relationships and contacts, including with multiple foreign intelligence agencies, and who has traveled abroad widely. Based on financial records, Defendant has access to more than \$6 million in liquid funds, which he did not disclose to Pretrial Services. Given those issues and concerns, the Court granted the government's motion to revoke Defendant's pretrial release. Accordingly, the Court's In Camera Minute Order dated February 22, 2024 stated the following:

Now having considered the history of Defendant's relationship with his FBI handler during which he has proven himself not to be trustworthy, his admitted extensive and recent contacts with agents of foreign intelligence agencies, including Russian intelligence, and his stated intention to once again leave the country, this court has conducted its own *de novo* review, and as a result this court reverses the release order and requests the issuance of an arrest warrant for Defendant.

Considering the fact Defendant has at his immediate disposal several million dollars, the ability to secure a passport at the Israeli embassy and foreign interests likely willing to assist Defendant in evading capture. An ankle bracelet is at best an irritant and insignificant impediment to his ability to leave the country. In this court's considered opinion, the only effective

1 measure to assure Smirnov makes his court appearances is detention.

2 ECF No. 15.

3 Despite no legal requirement to do so, this Court also scheduled an immediate
 4 detention hearing on February 26, 2024 and, following a consideration of the arguments
 5 by the parties, issued an Order of Detention, confirming that Defendant presented a flight
 6 risk warranting pretrial detention and that no condition or combination of conditions
 7 could reasonably ensure his appearance. ECF No. 46. Those same issues and concerns
 8 that informed the Court's detention finding are equally applicable here, providing a firm
 9 and clear basis for denying Defendant's motion. Simply put, the Court's findings and
 10 conclusion that Defendant is a significant flight risk for whom only detention will
 11 guarantee his appearance counsel strongly against Defendant's request that he be released
 12 from detention, whether for 30 consecutive days or multiple occasions.

13 Notwithstanding Defendant's risk of flight, other practical reasons also disfavor his
 14 request for furlough and/or repeated USMS transportation to San Francisco. First,
 15 Defendant already has access to appropriate medical treatment as provided by medical
 16 service providers who are under contract with Defendant's current jail facility, the Santa
 17 Ana City Jail. But to the government's knowledge, Defendant has not formally sought
 18 that treatment by submitting an official request and initiating the process through which
 19 all similarly situated detainees and inmates at the facility would seek and receive
 20 necessary medical treatment. According to USMS¹ and as set forth in a letter from the
 21 Santa Ana Police Department (attached as "Exhibit 1"), Defendant, like others at his
 22 facility, must submit a request for medical treatment to the facility's staff; USMS then
 23 reviews that request. Upon approval, USMS transports the detainee, as appropriate and

25 ¹ The government, like defense counsel, spoke with a USMS representative prior
 26 to filing. Defense counsel's recitation of the typical protocol by detainees and inmates to
 27 procure medical services through the Santa Ana City Jail and USMS, *see* Def. Mot. at 2
 28 n.1, is consistent with what USMS shared with the government and what is described in
 Exhibit 1.

1 necessary, to a medical service provider who has contracted with the facility to provide
 2 medical services to the facility's detainees and inmates. In addressing Defendant's
 3 motion, the government understands, based on its discussion with USMS, that
 4 Defendant's facility contracts with ophthalmologists in Orange County, where the facility
 5 is located. Defendant, therefore, has capable medical staff available to him through
 6 USMS and his facility who can presumably evaluate and treat his present health issues,
 7 or otherwise make whatever recommendations or referrals it deems appropriate.
 8 Nonetheless, Defendant has not availed himself of those services through proper channels
 9 and procedures. Should Defendant submit a request to visit a local ophthalmologist,
 10 USMS would review the request and, if approved, transport him to that service provider.
 11 Absent any effort to explore this option, Defendant's motion is premature, and he is not
 12 entitled to the relief sought here.

13 In addition, granting Defendant's motion and deviating from the facility's process
 14 risks burdening USMS with a substantial hardship. USMS must manage finite resources,
 15 including staff and financial expenditures, while also ensuring the safety and security of
 16 the detainees it transports and the USMS officials who conduct those transports. Where,
 17 as here, a service provider associated with the Santa Ana City Jail can provide proper
 18 medical care in the facility's county in lieu of a six-hour trek hundreds of miles away to
 19 San Francisco, USMS's interests in managing and conserving resources and safeguarding
 20 the safety and well-being of its detainees and employees are paramount. To grant
 21 Defendant's motion is to impose a substantial hardship on USMS when a suitable and
 22 appropriate option exists in relatively close proximity to and through established channels
 23 with the facility. This is all especially true where Defendant has requested release and
 24 transportation not only for his medical procedure on March 27, 2024, but also for routine
 25 post-operative care, which would require USMS to transport Defendant hundreds of miles
 26 from his facility to San Francisco, and back again, weekly and for about a month.

27 **II. CONCLUSION**

28 Based on the above, this Court should deny Defendant's Motion.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this date, I electronically filed the foregoing pleading with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to the attorneys of record for Defendant.

Dated: March 12, 2024